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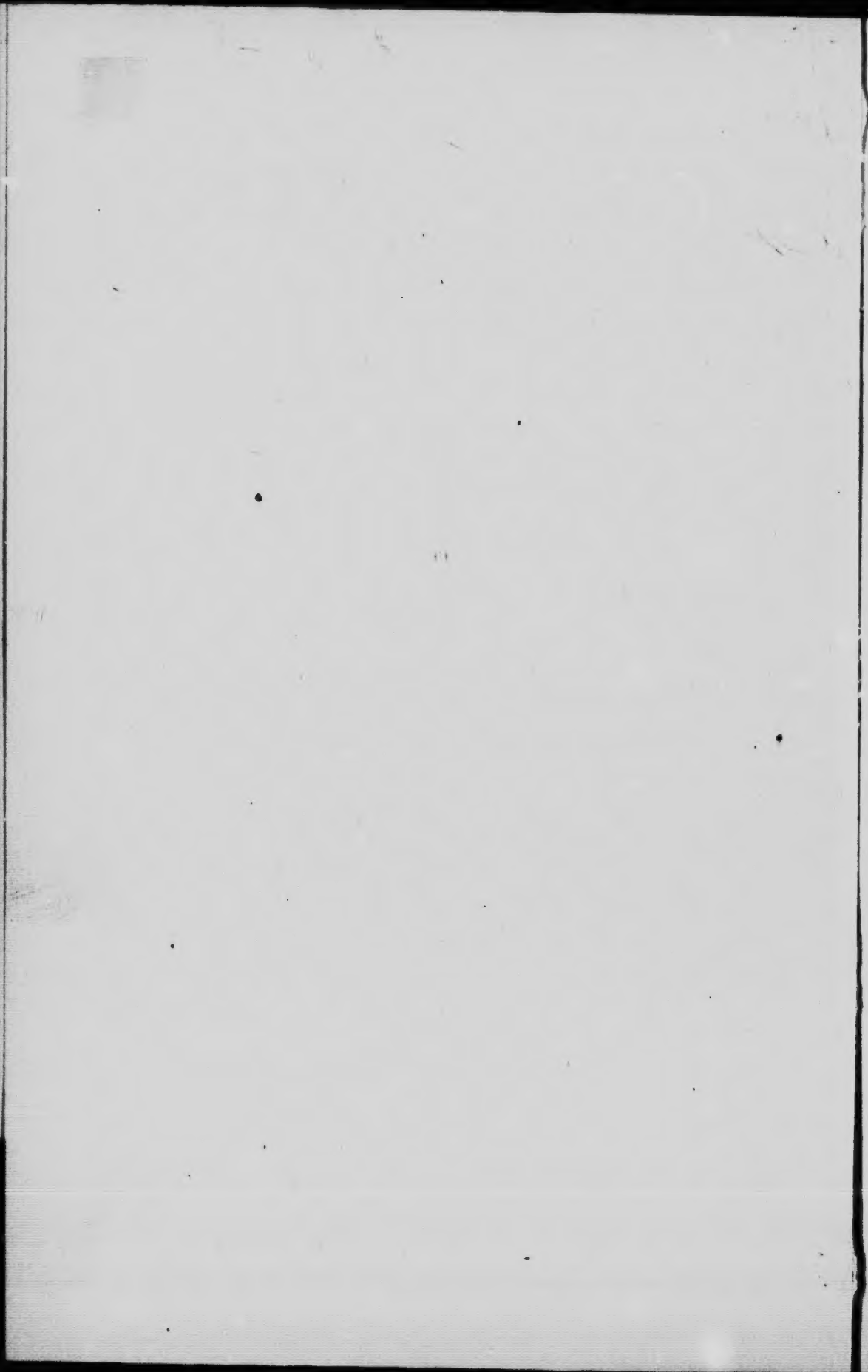
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Speech delivered by
The HON. J. P. WHITNEY,

L.L.D., D.C.L., K.C., M.P.P.,

PREMIER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO.

On introducing the Act respecting the University of Toronto,
on Wednesday, May 17th, 1905.

MR SPEAKER,

Before I sit down, Sir, I propose to introduce to this House a Bill of a most important and far-reaching character, referring to a subject of great interest and importance to our people, and to this Legislature, as the mouthpiece and representative body of the Province of Ontario. Under the circumstances, and for the reason I have just indicated, it is proper and desirable that I should not at length, but in, perhaps, a more or less hasty way, go over the salient points of the Bill which I propose to introduce, in order that, the period of the session being somewhat late, hon. members may be able, without delay, to acquire a reasonable knowledge of the provisions of the Bill, so that it may receive proper consideration. The Bill I propose to introduce refers to that great educational institution known as the University of Toronto, and being in reality the Provincial University. (Applause.) Having regard to all that has occurred during the past forty years with reference to education in the Province of Ontario, and more especially to the question of college and university education, with all the recollections and occurrences which the mere mention of this subject brings home to the observer and reader of the history of the subject, I might well be excused had I deemed it a question perhaps

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beyond my power to deal with successfully before this House and elsewhere ; having regard, I say, to the magnitude of the question and the seriousness of it, and the interest very properly taken in it by the people of this Province. I speak, when I allude to this question and propose this legislation, first for a constituency representing a body of graduates of this University of fifteen thousand altogether, now, alas, only amounting to twelve thousand in this country, some three thousand having passed away. I speak also on behalf of an institution which has now within its borders and influence, and under its control, a body of nearly 2,400 young men of the Province of Ontario, who represent the hopes and desires of thousands of our good people ; young men who, in the future, we hope, will maintain, not only the record of the University of which they will become graduates, but will deserve well of the people of the Province. (Applause.) I may say that I also represent, and I say it, Sir, with a certain amount of pride, a majority of the members of this Legislature. (Renewed applause.) The pride which I mention is not an improper feeling ; it is based on the fact that a large majority of the members of this House are in accord with myself on this great question, and I also feel that in what I have to say on this question, and the position I have taken with reference to it, I represent the feeling of nine-tenths at least of the people of the Province of Ontario. But, Sir, did I find it necessary to look for excuses or reasons why even I might take upon myself the discussion of this great question, I might, in addition, encourage myself with the feeling that "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." (Applause.) Taking all the reasons I have mentioned and massing them together, I may fairly claim that it has not often been given to a public man of this Province, or indeed of this Dominion, to approach the discussion or presentation of a great and serious question like this with the certain knowledge that he represents, practically, the entire body of the people. (Applause.)

First, then, I propose to go hurriedly over what I may call the history of this great educational institution. I shall do so as rapidly as possible, touching, as I go along, the salient points connected with it from its inception in 1797. In that year the Crown set apart 500,000 acres of the lands of Upper Canada for the estab-

lishment and maintenance of four grammar schools at Kingston, Newark (now Niagara) Cornwall and Sandwich, and a University at York (now Toronto). In 1827 King's College, the origin or foundation of the University of Toronto, was chartered and given an endowment of 226,000 acres of land. This was under the control, management and supervision entirely of the Church of England, as it existed in the then Province of Upper Canada. In fact, it was simply a Church of England or Anglican institution. These are the facts with reference to it at that time. The governing causes which brought about this state of affairs are easily understood, and while it might be interesting to detail them, it is not necessary for a full understanding of the question. Suffice it to say that a controversy arose ; a controversy which, perhaps, was natural enough at the time, and the outcome of which could hardly be considered doubtful. We can all to-day, I believe without any dissenting voice, say we rejoice that the outcome was what it was, and that we have to-day that great and noble institution, whose welfare we desire to cultivate, and whose existence we desire to make permanent in the interests of the whole people. (Applause.) After a hot controversy in the year 1837 King's College was secularized by an Act of the Legislature. Even after that, disputes and differences arose, and it was claimed that the College was still under clerical control. However, in 1847, this was ended by an Act which completely secularized the University and gave it its present name. In addition to the 225,994 acres actually patented to King's College, the College claimed a further acreage of 132,483. This claim was extinguished by the Act of this Legislature in 1897. The University also received a promise of £1,000 per annum for sixteen years, which is said to have been paid for four years only. In 1839 the assets of King's College were reported to be worth \$987,380. Through mismanagement and defalcation they shrank, in 1850, down to \$284,444. Subsequently a commission in 1861 reported that the capital of the endowment was \$963,567.

Now, as to the present standing : On June 30th, 1903, the unproductive lands owned by the University were estimated to be worth \$777,945 ; the leased lands \$522,856, and sites of buildings \$475,361. In recent times the University has received from the

Government the following aid : On account of the fire in 1891, \$166,000 ; that fire will be remembered by many hon. gentlemen, some of whom were members of the Legislature at the time, and are familiar with the negotiations resulting in the grant ; six townships of six square miles each, and the sum of \$7,000 per annum for better provision for the teaching of mineralogy, geology, and kindred subjects were given in 1897. The annual appropriations for the University to meet deficits for the past two years were as follows : University deficits, 1902 and 1903, \$25,022.47 ; Provincial University and Mining Schools, \$90,284.68 ; School of Practical Science, \$39,793.77 ; in 1904, Provincial University and Mining Schools, \$111,422.86 ; School of Practical Science, \$44,619.

I will now refer, Sir, with your permission to the estimated receipts and expenditures of the University for the present year. I have the receipts and expenditures for a number of years back, but it may not be well to weary the House with reference to them in detail. In the statement of receipts and expenditures, I find the estimated receipts for the present year amount as follows : In the University proper, for fees, \$40,000 ; Legislative aid for three departments, \$48,013.33 ; City grant to one Chair, \$3,000 ; University College proper, fees, \$17,000 ; City grant to one Chair, \$3,000 ; General Revenue :—From the endowment, \$55,504.36 ; General Legislative grant, \$7,000 ; wild land sales, \$2,000 ; general fees, gymnasium and library, \$3,000 ; less the interest on Trust Funds Reserve, \$10,430.20, leaving the estimated income for 1905, \$168,087.49. Now, the estimated expenditure for the current year is as follows :—University proper, salaries, \$78,788.33 ; Maintenance expenses, \$43,848.50 ; University College proper, salaries, \$40,150 ; Maintenance expenses, \$1,375 ; General expenditure, \$29,905, a grand aggregate of \$214,177.83. Hon. gentlemen will see at once that the estimated expenditure for the year largely exceeds the estimated revenue, and in consequence the estimated deficit for 1905 amounts to \$46,090.34. I may here mention what the annual contributions by the Government have been for the maintenance of three departments and on general account for five years. In 1901 the Government contributed \$25,281. In 1902, for three departments, \$30,444.75,

and for the general deficit, \$10,353.02. In 1903, maintenance of three departments, \$36,144.90; for general deficit, \$14,669.27, aggregating for the year 1903, \$50,814.37. In 1904, for three departments, \$42,433.18, and the general deficit, \$30,207.54, aggregating \$72,640.72 as the Government contribution for 1904. The estimated amount of the Government's contribution for 1905 is, for the maintenance of three departments, \$48,013.33, and the general deficit, \$46,090.34, aggregating as the estimated contribution of the Government for this year, \$94,103.67.

This I desire to call to the attention of hon. gentlemen, has a bearing on the proposition which I propose to make, namely: That the scheme adopted by the Government, part of which is contained in the bill which I intend to move to-day, will remove for the future the possibility and probability of any of those annual deficits which have been the cause of a great deal of worry, anxiety, and annoyance to the Government and the Legislature, and also to those in control of the University. (Prolonged applause.)

I may also quote here for the information of hon. gentlemen the amount of capital investments and cash to the credit of the University on June 30, in the years 1901-2-3-4.

In 1900 it was	\$692,324 25
1901	663,750 70
1902	855,300 56
1903	765,426 65
1904	797,912 33

I have gone rapidly, and more or less roughly over the statistics referring to this, the financial situation, because I wanted to bring down the history of the University in the way I have attempted to do to the present time. Then, I may find it necessary, for a proper illustration on my part and for hon. gentlemen who have listened so patiently, to go back a few years in the history of the University. Then the House will, perhaps, permit me to say a word just here of the means at the disposal of some of the Universities in the United States. The figures I am about to quote are for 1903. Cornell University receives for tuition fees \$280,204, from

productive funds \$390,797, from United States appropriations \$38,500, from other sources \$504,833, aggregating nearly a million and a quarter. Benefactions during the year \$262,544. The total productive funds at the disposal of Cornell University amount to \$7,472,462. Chicago University receives for tuition fees, \$390,858 ; from productive funds, \$298,401 ; other sources, \$293,351 ; benefactions during the year, \$2,437,663, and the productive funds at the disposal of Chicago University totalled \$9,204,196. Now, I will take my third and last illustration—Columbia University—which received in tuition fees, \$488,173 ; from productive funds, \$475,217 ; other sources, \$70,868 ; benefactions, \$369,777 ; while the productive funds at the disposal of Columbia University amount to \$13,121,364. So that hon. gentlemen will see the situation of our Provincial University, with reference to, and in comparison with several leading universities on the other side of the line.

Let us go back now part of the way that we have already travelled. As Toronto University went on in the course of years the conditions changed, the people and the prosperity of the Province of Upper Canada increased, and in course of time it became a matter of necessity, and also a foregone conclusion, that other great institutions of learning must be created and would spring up for the benefit of the people. So it is, therefore, that we have seen a number of other educational institutions arise, Trinity University, Queen's University, Victoria University, Knox College, St. Michael's College, and Wycliffe College. All these came into being as the result of the conditions with which our people found themselves surrounded, and each was connected with, or sympathetic with one of the different religious bodies in this Province ; and, as we all understand perfectly, each one has done noble and yeoman service as an educational factor, and with great benefit and advantage to our people. (Applause.) He, who, in the consideration of the causes leading up to and affecting college and university education in this Province, forgets to consider each one of these institutions and fails to appreciate the work it has done, forgets the important factors in the educational life of the Province of Ontario to-day. (Applause.) As years went on the Government of the day naturally and regularly made appropriations of

money to these colleges ; sectarian grants as they were termed, and properly termed, were made by the Legislature through the Government until at last an agitation arose against this practice, and it was determined, during the Government of the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, that a stop must be put to the custom of making grants to sectarian institutions. That idea was carried out, and from that time down to the present, I think, we may say that we are all pleased to know that line of conduct has been observed by Governments in the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) The immediate consequence of that was what must have been foreseen by all intelligent and progressive people having regard to and with a recollection of the reasons which guided those who took part in the foundation of these institutions, and the determination on their part that the people of this Province should not be allowed to drift back to the condition in which they had formerly been placed. We have the satisfaction and are proud to realize that each one of these institutions received from friends interested large sums of money which speedily put beyond all question the success or failure of every one of them and in this fact we find ample justification for the act of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. (Applause.)

In the meantime, the University languished—and now perhaps, I am hardly finding apt words—but, comparatively speaking, the University languished. There were various reasons for this, but I do not propose to deal with them all. There were, perhaps, natural causes, the results of events which had taken place and the natural consequence, perhaps, of the changes which occurred with regard to the grants to sectarian colleges, and the consequences of the long step to the front which had been taken by these sectarian colleges. At any rate, it did not prosper as it should have done, having regard to the fact that it was the Provincial University ; the institution by which the people of the Province of Ontario had determined that the standard of education, so far as their ideas were concerned, should be set in this Province. One other reason, perhaps, which brought about this change was that the people of the Province hardly realized all that this University question means to them. In my position as a ratepayer and resident of this Province, I must confess that I did not then realize it. The people, of course, as a rule leaned towards their

favorite colleges, and for the time being, only the residuum—so to speak—really understood and were enthusiastic about the Provincial University.

Then, Sir, after the lapse of a few years came the union of the different colleges—the federation movement—the affiliation of the different colleges under the one head, the union or combination of all the colleges which are now comprised within the expression “the University of Toronto.” We have to-day University College, Knox College, Victoria College, Wycliffe College, St. Michael’s College and Trinity College, all comprising the University. They all showed by their action, in forming this union, and in coming into it one after the other, their gradual acquiescence in the desire which has, in many ways, been manifested by the people of this Province, that this should be the result of the agitation of past years. It struck me as a significant coincidence that at the time of the entrance of Trinity College, the last to affiliate with the University of Toronto, the then Chancellor of Trinity College, a gentleman of such high standing that there would be no excuse for wasting time in discussing his attainments was, at the same time, a graduate of Trinity College and of the University of Toronto. One might well look upon this as a favorable omen as to what will be the result of the entrance of Trinity into the Federation. (Applause.)

During the last few years, for causes which many hon. gentlemen understand, the University has been unable to meet the great and unceasing demands upon it. Let me draw the attention of this House again to the deficits. In 1901, the deficit was \$742.35; in 1902, \$9,610.67; in 1903, \$14,669.47; in 1904, \$30,207.54, and in 1905, it is expected to be \$46,090.34. This has gone on from year to year, and I take it that it will be thoroughly understood without any further explanation that I am not able to say with any degree of clearness and satisfaction what have been the primary or governing causes of this state of affairs. At any rate, this is the state of affairs which exists; this is the condition of things with which we as a Legislature have to deal, and I do hope that hon. gentlemen, on both sides of this House, and I have more or less expectation that I am justified in hoping this, will see to it that we put an end for all time, or for a generation

at least, to this very unsatisfactory state of affairs as far as maintenance of the University is concerned. (Applause.) With regard to other matters, I shall have a word or two to say later on.

Let me now come to the reason why I, as an individual, and those who think as I do, have come to take the position which we have taken on this question to-day, and which, as many hon. gentlemen understand, was taken by us several years ago. I have not the exact date at my hand, but five or six years ago in this House, I used the following words in referring to the University question :—

“With a true foundation thus laid, and the interests of those who cannot hope to go further than the Public School in the acquirement of education, and whose interests should be our first care, duly safe-guarded, we then come to the question of University education. Those who are watching the signs of the times must believe that we are approaching a period of great changes in educational methods. Just what form or shape these changes will take we cannot yet see ; but the true lover of the educational interests of the Province will not be afraid to take steps to be ready for changes that may come, nor will he be astute in discovering obstacles in the way of preparation. We must take a forward position on the University question or else consent to be left hopelessly in the rear with disastrous results ; one of which will inevitably be that our young men will go elsewhere for higher education. It is too late now to discuss academically the question of the advisability of a State or Provincial University. It is a condition not a theory, with which we have to deal. The Provincial University, which is at once a Provincial asset, so to speak, and a public trust, has been dragging along for many years, doing noble work, considering the means at its disposal. Several other colleges have come in under the federation scheme, and the University has struggled on manfully under great difficulties. Year after year, those connected with it and best able to judge of its requirements, have pressed upon the Provincial Government its urgent needs, but practically a deaf ear has been turned to all their appeals. The situation has at last become acute, and, indeed, intolerable. We must either support or abandon the University. We have arrived at the parting of the

ways, and we must decide whether we will go forward or drop back. Being convinced that the people of the Province are unwilling that the present condition of blight and mildew shall become chronic and permanent ; we on this side of the House, are determined, that, so far as lies in our power, a remedy, immediate, permanent, and lasting, must be applied. We take the responsibility, Sir, of insisting that the finances of the University be put on a sound, stable, and permanent footing by providing such an annual payment as will fairly and fully meet the desires and propositions of those best able to judge of its necessities to-day, and that this be done forthwith. (Applause.) We believe that the fund provided by the Succession duties should be drawn upon for, at any rate, the annual payment to the University, or that a percentage of the amount realized from such duties should be devoted to that purpose. If it be that the moneys arising from the Succession duties were to be devoted to keeping up the asylums and charitable institutions, the answer is that educational institutions are 'charities' in the eyes of the law. This is well-settled doctrine."

I said also at that time "It is not possible to ignore in the consideration of this very important question the subject of Queen's University." With reference to that the situation to-day and then is changed materially. It is perhaps, hardly fair to hon. gentlemen that I should dilate upon this as it is a matter well understood by everyone. As it stood then there was apparently a determination to separate Queen's from the control of the Presbyterian Church and it became possible that Queen's might have a good deal to ask in the near future. I hope that I am deeply sensible of the high honor which that great institution, that strong and abiding factor in the educational life of this Province has conferred upon me, and I say that its claims, whatever they might have been and whatever they may be in the future, will receive every consideration they ought to receive from a liberty loving people desiring to do that which is right, simply because it is right to do it. (Prolonged applause). At that time then I said of Queen's, in addition to the words I have quoted, "From a small beginning its foundation caused and justified by the then condition of our educational system, it has gone on growing deservedly in

importance and influence until to-day it is not too much to say that it is no small part of the educational life of the Province. It cannot lightly be passed over. However, Sir, as I have said, we are dealing with conditions, not theories. We believe that the steps I have indicated should be taken without delay with reference to the Provincial University, and then any claim that may be advanced by the sister institution should be considered fairly and equitably on its merits and not lightly dismissed. I am convinced that if the policy on this question which I have proposed be adopted, it will meet with the cordial approval of the people. It is a policy which should not be tossed back and forth between political parties, and if it be grappled with earnestly, I believe the result will be that we will hold our own, in an educational sense, among the other communities on this continent, and the way of life will be made easier for those who shall come after us."

This, Mr. Speaker, is the platform laid down by us five or six years ago and repeated and enlarged upon for several years past. It is the platform on this question which we submitted to the people of the Province a few months ago, and upon which we received such a majority as ought to satisfy the mind of any reasonable man. (Loud applause). In pursuance of this we hasten, fresh from the formal approval of the people, to carry out our pledges and fulfil our promises. (Renewed applause). Let me read again, just a few words from what I have already read: "We take the responsibility, Sir, of insisting that the finances of the University be put on a sound, stable, and permanent footing, by providing such an annual payment as will fairly and fully meet the desires and propositions of those best able to judge of its necessities to-day, and that this be done forthwith." And now Sir, at an earlier moment than could perhaps have been expected of us, in less than four months from the conferring of authority upon us by the people, we are here prepared to carry out our pledges by means of the Bill I propose to-day. (Prolonged applause). With reference to the actual scheme itself, you will allow me to read from a memorandum on the subject prepared by my request and which will show just what the Bill means. It is a memorandum prepared after a conference between myself and a

gentleman, I do not think he is connected with the University, who consulted with others. The present requirements of the University for expenditure on capital account, and apart from the requirements for maintenance, are :

The Physics Building. The cost of the building and equipment is estimated at \$225,000. Of this the late Premier promised to provide \$180,000, being the money coming to the Province from the sale to the Grand Trunk Railway of the old Parliament square. The balance to be provided is \$45,000. This is the first item proposed to be furnished by the Government.

Science Building. The wing of this building intended for the museum was, for reasons not disclosed to the Board of Trustees, not built. The estimated cost is \$50,000.

Convocation Hall. The cost of this is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$160,000. Of this about \$50,000 has been subscribed by graduates and other friends. The late Premier promised a grant of \$50,000. The trustees also discussed with him the wisdom of permitting the trustees to advance the cost in excess of the above sums, say \$50,000 to \$60,000 out of the Endowment and of replacing such sums to the Endowment out of the sales of wild lands owned by the University. Such a course would be rendered easier to the Board of Trustees if the Government would augment the present University holdings of wild lands by the grant of several new townships. The consent of the Government is asked to the plan of advance by the trustees against the wild lands. The direct grant in accordance with the promise of the late Premier is also necessary.

Botany and Forestry. The time has come when practical teaching in these subjects cannot well be delayed. Eventually important buildings will be necessary. A start should be made with glass houses to cost, say \$5,000.

Women's Residence. With the consent of the Government, the experiment of conducting a residence for women undergraduates on a small scale has been made in a residence on land leased from the University, which leasehold was recently bought by the Trustees. The experiment has been so successful that an addition to the residence capable of accommodating about forty students is necessary. This cost will be about \$15,000.

Men's Residence. The plans contemplate the erection of four residence buildings at a cost of \$40,000 each, or \$160,000 in all. Of this sum one gentleman is prepared to donate \$40,000 for one building (and I may say, he will give more if it should cost more.) The gentlemen interested in this movement are prepared to subscribe \$70,000, leaving to be provided by the Government \$50,000.

Hospital. While the late Government was in office a proposal was made looking to the improvement of the relations between the Toronto General Hospital and the Medical Faculty of the University. The Hospital Board expressed its willingness provided that the Government donated \$100,000, either directly or on behalf of the Government, to resign its trust, aid in forming a new trust, and with other sums of money available begin the gradual rebuilding of the Hospital on its present site, or on another site if desirable and financially practicable. The late Premier promised a grant of \$100,000 but imposed the condition that a similar sum must be given by the City of Toronto, (and I think, he was right). He also said emphatically that the Hospital must be erected elsewhere, (and in this also, I think he was right), and such proved to be the almost universal opinion of the medical profession. This involved an entirely different financial situation from that of rebuilding on the present site. In the judgment of those who have studied the subject the erection of new Hospital buildings on a new site, suitable both for ordinary hospital purposes and for the reasonable comfort of the University students and the doctors, will mean the expenditure of at least \$1,000,000, and should the University not be able to avail itself of the present opportunity, it will some day have to face such an expenditure. If, however, a site can be found and help obtained from the Government to the extent of \$250,000, and the City will make a grant of \$100,000, the project seems quite feasible. The consent of the Government is asked to the use of the University Endowment to the extent of \$50,000 for the purchase of a site, the balance of the cost may have to be advanced by the University trustees as a loan to be recovered when the old site of the Hospital is sold.

The total of direct grants asked and proposed to be given by the Government is \$465,000. This is a large sum of money, and now I am using the exact words of the gentleman from whose memorandum I have been quoting, "but not large if we consider that it will put the University at once in the position it should occupy so far as buildings and apparatus are concerned. New wants must of course arise as long as our Province continues to prosper and the scope of higher education to enlarge, but we confidently hope that we shall not again in the near future have to make at one time so large a demand upon the generosity of the government. It will be noticed that the total contemplated expenditure under the seven different heads is \$1,600,000 all of which is absolutely essential in the interests of the University, and it is expected that this can be accomplished by only calling upon the Province, so far as its ordinary sources of revenue are concerned to the extent of less than \$500,000. If we may be permitted to make a suggestion as to how such a sum can be most readily provided—(we should not forget, that posterity ought to bear its share of the burden)—and with the greatest justice to the present and coming generations, we would recommend that the Government issue annuities payable once annually for the ensuing thirty years, for \$30,000 per annum. These, if sold, on a basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum would yield \$551,760. If sold on the basis of four per cent. the yield would be \$518,760. The actual value would, doubtless, be somewhere between these two sums."

Now, we say what we ask hon. gentlemen to do to-day is to devote a payment of \$30,000 per annum for thirty years in order that the University may be put on a proper footing. (Applause.) The memorandum from which I have quoted, says on this point: "It will be seen that the proceeds of annuities of \$30,000 per year, running for thirty years, will, in any event, produce somewhat more than the total of expenditure outlined above; but inasmuch as it is impossible for the Trustees to estimate precisely the cost of these works, and inasmuch as moderate expenditure on capital account in other directions may be necessary in the near future, we would suggest that the generosity of the Govern-

ment take the form of providing these annuities for capital expenditure by the University, holding the Trustees responsible for the wise expenditure of the whole sum rather than in discussing in detail the precise cost of each particular work."

Now I propose to quote a few words from a memorandum made by another gentlemen, which puts this position with regard to the figures, perhaps, in a little different shape. The plan, he says, provides for—

Four Residences for men, costing.....	\$160,000
Convocation Hall.....	\$150,000
Physics Building.....	\$225,000
Museum.....	\$ 50,000
Women's Residences.....	\$ 15,000
Glass Houses.....	\$ 5,000
Hospital Buildings and Land.....	\$1,300,000
Hospital Endowment.....	\$600,000
Total.....	<u>\$2,505,000</u>

To be contributed by the public, graduates, and municipality :

Towards the Men's Residences.....	\$110,000
Convocation Hall.....	\$ 50,000
Hospital Buildings and Land.....	\$1,000,000
Total.....	<u>\$1,160,000</u>

To be contributed by the Government :

Towards the Men's Residences.....	\$ 50,000
Convocation Hall.....	\$100,000
Physics Building.....	\$225,000
Museum.....	\$ 50,000
Women's Residence.....	\$ 15,000
Glass Houses.....	\$ 5,000
Hospital Buildings and Land.....	\$300,000
Total.....	<u>\$745,000</u>

In the above memo. this gentleman says : " It is understood that the \$30,000 per year charge comes in addition to the appropriation of the \$180,000 from the sale of the Grand Trunk lands,

the \$50,000 granted towards the site of the hospital from the University endowment, and the block of wild lands, the proceeds from the sale of which will repay \$50,000 of the \$100,000 contributed to the Convocation Hall. I have included in the total figures the \$600,000 of Hospital endowment as I think it ought to bulk in the grand total so as to give a clear prospectus of the whole situation."

Without, perhaps, being in a position to definitely say so, we have every reason to hope that the City of Toronto will give not only \$100,000, but perhaps a sum equal to twice that amount. (Applause). Hon. gentlemen will see that with all these sums to be found a very larger amount indeed, such as people have never before had placed before them for this purpose, will be required to be raised by private subscription and donation. In the end, as I have shown, this \$1,160,000 will be realized through the Legislature granting the amount I have mentioned, \$465,000, and individuals giving the balance.

This, Mr. Speaker, is our proposition. (Applause). We believe that it will put the finances of the University, as we declared they ought to be put, on a sound, stable, and permanent footing, and that in this way we will make good our promises and perform our pledges. Now Sir, with reference to maintenance, let me quote again, for a moment, a few words I have read here this afternoon. "We believe that the fund provided by the Succession duties should be drawn upon, for at any rate, the annual payment to the University, or a percentage of the amount realized from such duties should be devoted to that purpose." That means, I may say, that by next session, if we are here, we will have decided in our minds what proportion of the Succession duty moneys and what other moneys, if any, should be set apart annually for the maintenance of the University. I speak in this broad way in order that it will not be said we are finding appropriations only for the buildings of the University. With some confidence, Sir, born of some knowledge of the desires of the people, we come before this Legislature to-day asking it to endorse this first great step in the increase of the possibilities of the future with reference to this great educational institution. (Loud applause).

In the meantime, with regard to the conduct, management, and interior working of the University, apparently there is considerable room for a change. I would not like to say considerable room for improvement, for I have no personal knowledge and will not risk such a statement. But it is time that the little disputes and brabbles which have occurred within the walls of this University for years past be put an end to once for all. Whether it be that the troubles have been the results of the financial straits in which the managers have been kept, that these have been calculated to induce an undesirable and abnormal state of affairs, I know not, but I do hope that the time when care and trouble are to be seen marking the brows of the members of the staff of the University of Toronto, caused by worry and uncertainty as to various matters has passed.

This, Sir, is our scheme, and having regard to my ability to properly outline it, I present it with great diffidence, but with great confidence having regard to its merits. I have endeavoured to refrain from saying one word which may be made the subject of dispute or contention on this subject in this Legislature, whatever may be the views of hon. gentlemen with regard to the propriety of our stand or their opinion of the merits of this scheme. I have endeavoured to give no cause for any word other than that of careful and dispassionate criticism of the details. (Applause).

Recognizing, first of all, the growing needs of the people of this country, the needs of our educational institutions and the relentless call upon us as representatives of the people to be up and doing in this respect; recognizing also, the solemn compact entered into by us when we came before the people and asked them to give us their confidence; recognizing that they have given us their confidence in a most marked degree, pressed down, shaken together, and even running over; we who happen at present to have control of the Government of this Province, my colleagues and I, have not hesitated in this as we understood it, the performance of what we believe to be our manifest duty. (Prolonged Applause.) They and I quite realize the high honor which has come to us enabling us to take the position we hold to-day, as the servants of an enthusiastic and united people determined to push forward to a successful conclusion the great educational work

we have in view. As for myself, if I shall be permitted to see the successful ending of this great effort, I shall be willing, glad, and happy to sing my political *nunc dimittis*, and go back into the ranks of the people whence I came, proud of and exceedingly thankful for the opportunity which has been given me to take even a subordinate part in it. (Prolonged applause.)

Before I make the formal motion introducing the bill, let me say that my hon. friend and colleague, the Minister of Education, has now in his pocket written propositions and assurances to the effect that if this measure be brought to a successful conclusion a sum of at least \$250,000 is ready waiting to be given in aid of the future of this great University of ours. (Loud applause.)

I beg leave to move Mr. Speaker, seconded by Hon. Dr. Pyne, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act respecting the University of Toronto," and that the said Bill be read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt then addressed the House.

The Premier, after Hon. Mr. Harcourt had resumed his seat, said: "With regard to the Public School question, the entire population knows what our position is and what we are pledged to. The people will give us breathing time. The people will not expect within three months of our accession to power more than we have done already."

Hon. Mr. Harcourt: "My hon. friend did not say what the new annual payment to the University for maintenance will be.

The Premier. "My hon. friend will see that I do not propose at this session asking for any sum for maintenance. We propose to leave that for consideration during the recess. When this House meets again, we shall propose to appropriate permanently from some public resource, an annual sum which will be reasonable having regard to the great requirements of the University for maintenance. As far as Public Schools are concerned, I will be prepared to submit to the judgment of the people as to whether we will carry out our promises. I feel that I made every effort to avoid controversy on the University question. I did what never would have been done by my hon. friend. I read an abstract taking care that the connection of the late Premier and his party with regard to every step they

took in connection with the University, was noted. My hon. friend says that I made complaints. So be it. And if he presses it, we will bring evidence. He cannot bring himself to think that the party on this side of the House should receive any credit. I said that we had taken a great step and I pick up this book and quote from what we promised to do, 'put the finances of the University on a sound, stable and permanent footing.' If my hon. friends had wanted to take such steps, why did they not take them? Their opportunities covered many years, but they were not equal to their opportunities."

Hon. Mr. Ross. "We took a great many."

The Premier. "And took many under the influence exercised from the then other side of the House. (Applause.) And many of them unwillingly, and one proof is that a sympathetic utterance with reference to a University Professor cannot be passed without a sneer from the hon. gentleman. One of the many steps taken by the hon. gentleman was to rebuke a University Professor who had furnished me with certain data relating to the University. I wish, now, to finish my statement with regard to the troubles at the University. I propose that in the recess the Government will either issue a Commission or take other steps to acquire information for the purpose of informing itself as to the best manner of changing the entire administration of the affairs of the University of Toronto. I am not now speaking of the teaching methods or the faculty at all, but it will be something utterly abnormal, something unreasonable, if the affairs of the institution cannot be conducted in a successful way by plain business men. To that end the Government will devote itself, so that when we meet the House again we will ask them to accept a new system of management of University affairs."

The hon. gentleman then resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause, and the Bill was read a first time.